

Respiratory Protection

- Occupational diseases produced by breathing contaminated air (dusts, fumes, vapors, gases) must be prevented by control of the operation (ventilation, confinement of the operation, use of less toxic materials, wet methods).
- When controls are not feasible, the employer must protect the health of the employees by providing them with respirators.
- The employer is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of a respiratory protection program.
- The employer must select the type of respirator according to each particular hazardous exposure (organic vapors, dusts).
- Double strapped dust masks provide protection from dust during masonry cutting, cement mixing and other tasks involving dust.

Eye and Face Protection

- Workers must wear safety glasses or face shields for welding, cutting, nailing (including pneumatic), or when working with concrete or harmful chemicals.
- Eye and face protectors are designed for particular hazards. Select the equipment to match the hazard.
- Use only approved safety glasses. Replace poorly fitting or damaged safety glasses.

Foot Protection

- Residential construction workers must wear shoes or boots with slip-resistant and puncture-resistant soles (to prevent slipping and puncture wounds).
- Steel-toed safety shoes are recommended to prevent crushed toes when working with heavy rolling equipment or falling objects.

Hand Protection

- High-quality gloves can prevent injury.
- Gloves should fit tightly.
- Glove gauntlets should be taped if working with fiberglass or other hazardous materials that could penetrate and accumulate inside the gloves.
- Workers should always wear the right gloves for the job (for example, heavy duty rubber for concrete work, welding gloves for welding).

Fall Protection

- Use a safety harness system for fall protection.
- Use body belts only as positioning devices, not for fall protection.